Cold feet in Bed.

This is a very common complaint, and one that causes a great deal of sleeplessness-first, on retiring at night, and again, early in the morning we are awoke by cold feet, and cannot get them warm except by drawing them up almost to the chin. This occurs not only in the young, but in the middle aged and the old. For this there are two remedies-the hot bott'e and lamb's wool socks, either or both of which may be used. When we consider that during the day, while we are active, we wear stockings and shoes, does it not seem strange that at night, when the temperature of the air is lower, and when we are inactive, that our feet should have less covering than during the day? The reasonable plan is to have a special pair of socks for night use, put them on when going to bed, and change them when we get up; the result will be better and more serere sleep, consequently we shall be more able to undergo our daily exertions. I say at once, to all who suffer from cold feet, get a pair of warm socks for night wear. A good walk for half an hour before retiring warms the feet and sends a nice glow all through the body, and disposes to sleep. It must not be supposed that these remedies make one less able to stand cold; they are simply to retain the heat of the body and allow of comfort, and, if followed, much benefit will be derived .- T. R. Allinson, M. D.

Weak Eyes.

Many girls, those kept too much in the house, and fed improperly, have weak eyes, especially when they read flashy literature late at night, or at the twilight hour. An important principle is to see with the least effort, never to strain or overtax them, but simply to open them and let them see. All efforts, in this matter, using them under unfavorable circumstances, by artificial light, if weak, or when painful, in obscure light, at the twilight hour or in dark rooms, must be injurious. Pain is intended as a warning-one to be heeded. An hour's labor. as sewing on dark cloth, when pain is constant, is worse than a day's work at other times, when the same effort in the evening or at twilight, may injure the sight more than that of the day. Still another principle of the utmost

importance (I speak from an experience of thirty years with weak eyes-inherited-but now gaining steadily, though used ten times as much as in the past. I refer to the influence of sunlight. To occupy dark rooms, either from the absence of windows or from the use of stained glass ("blue" or not), dark curtains, etc., is to have weak eyes. This light is the stimulus, the food of the eyes, as bread is of the stomach. My experience is in favor of more than usual light (it now shines on my page) as much as can be had without producing unpleasant sensations. after the first. A gradual use of it, as much as convenient, is safe and judicious. I believe the darkening of the sick room, save in exceptional cases, as in the measles, when dicided pain results, is but less than cruelty, since this same light is one of the best healers, purifiers and cleansers known! If at first painful, a wet cloth may be worn over the eyes, modifying the light, which will do more good than harm in any sick room. The girl with weak eyes should be much in the air and light, and not with "blinders," using as much of both as may be made agreeable. Ab solute rest is not necessary, since we gain strength by exercise, using our powers judicially. It is safe to use weak eyes. under favorable circumstances, until a little pain, or a sensation of discomfort

Frequent winking, as a means of distributing the tears, is of great advantage as a curative measure. When tears are diminished in quantity, artificial ones are supplied by making a mucilage of rose water and the bark of the root of the sassafras tree, found at druggists, just thin enough to run freely, putting it in the outer angle of the eyes at least three times each day. A wet cloth, three or four thicknesses. worn at night over them, will keep them cool, reducing the inflammation. Let them be comfortable. I will add that sight is much impaired by using glasses when not needed, dark ones, or those the use of which renders sight difficult. The important object of them is to correct the distance or near sight, not to improve personal appearance. Since the air is transparent, it is reasonable to infer that our glasses, ordinarily, should be so, that seeing may not be laborious. It is judicious to use glasses when necessary to change "fine print to coarse," and to protect the eve temporarily from the glare of the light. If the young wear magnifying glasses too soon, the lenses of the eye will so change as to soon render them necessary.

Looking through veils and the like, or through the hair resulting from an absurd style of wearing it, covering a beautiful forehead, must impair the sight .-City and Country.

A Census of the Sparrows.

Presuming that the sparrows were introduced into this country in the year 1870, the following figures will show what the increase would have been from a single pair of sparrows let loose in the spring, giving six pairs as the annual increase, and the parent birds dving at the end of each year: November 1870, the increase would have been 6 pairs; November, 1871, 36 pairs; November. 1872, 216 pairs; November, 1873, 1,296 pairs; November, 1874, 7,776 pairs; November, 1875, 46,656 pairs; November, 1876, 279,936 pairs; November, 1877. 1,679,616 pairs; November, 1878, 10,. 077,696 pairs; November, 1879, 60,466,-176 pairs; November, 1880, 362,797,056 pairs; November, 1881, 2,176,782,336 pairs; November, 1882, 13,060,694,016 pairs; November, 1883, 73,364,164,096 pairs; November, 1884, 470, 184, 984, 576 pairs; November, 1885, 2,821,109,907,-456 pairs. - Philadelphia Ledger.

A Porker of Many Tails.

Manorville, Green county, is a quie and peaceful little hamlet. Andrew Erbacher is one of its sterling citizens, and he is the possessor of a full-grown hog that is a great curiosity. The animal has three fully developed tails. One is where the appendage ought to be, another in the middle of the back and the other one protrudes below. It is amusing to see it wiggle its three tails at once. The hog has been visited by hundreds of farmers from the surrounding country. They pronounce it a curious freak of nature. - Kingston (N.Y.) Freeman.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Explosion of a Tugboat's Boiler at New York.

Everybody on Board the Craft Instantly Killel

The recent blowing up of Flood Rock at Hell Gate, New York city, was a terrific spectacle, but an explosion on a tugboat near the same place the other afternoon was much more terrible in its effects. From the metropolitan journals we gather the following particulars:

The tug Dorie Emory, of Hoboken, began at dusk to make up a tow to go to Rondout, by hauling out from Candee & Smith's dock at the foot of East Sixty-third street, an empty brick scow. Half a dozen men were on the scow, and as soon as the tug headed down stream, against the tide, sat down in the hold to eat their supper. The tug was to pick up another scow at Fiftythird street, and kept within 400 feet of the New York shore. She had reached Fiftyninth street at about 5:35 P. M., and was off the bluff known as Riverview Terrace, when she blew up with a report that persons at the Charity hospital on Blackwell's Island say was much louder than the last Hell Gate ex-

plosion. The upper works of the tug appeared to leave her suddenly and the hull spread. There was a momentary glare, a long shock with a sort of lull in the middle, and up went a column of smoke and steam 700 or 800 feet in the air as straight as a rocket. With the column went all sorts of wreek, and some say they saw one man who moved his limbs in the air. Then a wreckage began to fall over an area which extended from First avenue to near Blackwell's Island, and for many blocks up and down the river. Most of the debris was small and pattered like hailstones in the streets and on roofs, but loud thuds and crashes told of larger pieces falling on houses and pave-ments and in yards. The smokestack and part of the steam pipes were thrown on the rocks at the foot of East Fifty-eighth street and the shore was strewn with all sorts of wreckage. Few windows remained unbroken on River View terrace, and in new houses south of it, which are known as River View, and hundreds of panes of glass were broken in the neighborhood of Avenue A and Fifty-eighth street, which is known as

Within a very few minutes 5,000 persons were at the river front or on their way there, and within a quarter of an hour four times that number were on the shore or on the terrace in front of which the explosion took place, peering into the darkness. Police Captain Gunner and a section of policemen went to Fifty-eignth street at the double quick. When the tug blew up Pilot McAvoy was steering the steamboat William H. Wickham across to the island. He made quickly for the scow, which was drifting helplessly, partly keeled over, toward Sixtieth street. Her bows were shattered, but those on board cried out to him that none of them were hurt, but that

six men on the Dorie Emory had perished. There was not a trace of the tug to be seen on the water except here and there a piece of timber. Making fast to the scow, Captain McAvoy waited until the Cornell tug Crosby came along and took her in tow. The men on the scow, although she was making water fast, declined to leave her, with the exception of one who went in the William H. Wickham. In the meantime at least thirty craft had gathered around, and the water was patrolled in every direction to discover those who were on the tug when she blew up. No trace was found

except some receipts and billheads. When the damage done on shore was investigated it was found that, although no one was hurt, hundreds had had narrow escapes in the streets and in houses. A timber which two men could hardly lift fell at Fifty-eighth street and First avenue, making a dent in the pavement. Pieces of iron and timber were distributed promiscuously through the streets, and many windows were shattered.

Five or six men-the captain, engineer, fireman, cook and deck-hands—were on the tugboat at the time of the explosion, and not a vestige of any of them, alive or dead, could

THE NATION'S CURRENCY.

Abstract of the Annual Report of Comptroller Cannon.

The annual report of the Hon. H. W. Cannon, comptroller of the currency, shows that during the year ended November 1, 1885, 145 banks were organized, with a capital of \$16,-938,000, and circulating notes were issued to these new associations amounting to \$4,274,-910. Since the establishment of the national bank system on February 25, 1863, there have been organized 3,405 national banks. Of these 452 have gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs; 79 have gone into voluntary liquidation for the purose of reorganization, 64 are in liquidation by expiration of their charters, of which number 38 have been reorganized; and 104 have been placed in the hands of receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs, leaving the total number in existence 2,27 on November 1, 1885, which is the largest number that has been in operation at any one

Through the operation of the act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character, the circulating medium issued by the government has been increased in the sum of \$243,-259,431, of which \$49,442,089 in standard silver dollars are in the hands of the people, and \$70,670,570 of like coins are in the treasury of the United States, in addition to \$93, 146,872 of said standard dollars which are represented by silver certificates in the hands of the people.

He calls attention to the statement in his last annual report that the continued coinage of the standard silver dollar under the present provisions of law is in excess of the requirements of the country, and is liable to bring the business of the country to a silver basis and cause some degree of financial dis Four banks with an aggregate capital of

\$600,600 failed during the past year. Dividends have been paid during the year to the creditors of insolvent Lanks to the amount of

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, there was paid to the government of the United States \$2,749,584, taxes on circulating notes of national banks.

The report contains comparative statements of the resources and liabilities of the national banks during the past ten years, and a detailed statement of their condition on the first day of October, 1885. The different items indicate that the business of the na-tional banks has largely increased during the past year, although the items of United States bonds and circulating notes have de-creased. Liabilities to depositors and correspondents have increased more than \$150,000, 000. During the year the banks have increased their specie resources more than \$56, 000,000. This increase is made up of \$44,471, 714 of gold coin, and \$1,991,384 of silver coin The legal tender notes held by the banks have, however, diminished about \$2,500,030

EIGHT INDIANS HANGED.

Explating Murders Committed During Riel's Rebellion.

The execution of the eight Indians found guilty of murder at Frog lake and Battleford, occurred at Battleford, Northwest Territory, a few days since.

Of the eight Indians hanged, seven were active participants in the horrible massacre at Frog lake on April 3 last. The bloody work was begun by Wandering Spirit and afterward carried on under his direction until the white people of the Frog lake settlement

were almost exterminated, Wandering Spirit and his followers attacked the worshipers at a church in Frog lake on April 3, killing Agent Quinn, Charles Gowin, an American half breed, a miller named Gowanlock, J. Dill, F. Williscraft, W. Gilchrist, and Fathers Marchand and Enford. There continued their contents with Fuford. They continued their contest with the Dominion authorities until the rebellion was conquered by General Middleton. Then they were captured, tried, found guilty and sentenced to death.

THE annual production of condensed milk is estimated at 60,000,000 cans, manufactured by eleven different firms in Europe and America, of which the Anglo-Swiss densed Milk Company manufactures 40,000,-000 cans.

SUMMARY. NEWS

Eastern and Middle States, GOVERNOR HILL issued a proclamation on the 27th ordering all the flags on the public buildings in New York to be put at half-mast until after the burial of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

A PITTSBURG dispatch states that the pro-tracted strike of the coal miners on the Monongahela river has resulted in riot and bloodshed. A body of 500 miners, some masked, drove out the men at work in several mines, and severely beat a number of them. By the fall of a bucket several workmen on the new New York Aqueduct were thrown 150 feet down a shaft. Three men were in-

stantly killed and a fourth was fatally injured. W. S. YATES, a Yale College student, while duck shooting in a small boat, was carried out on Long Island Sound and froze to death.

Much fishing property was destroyed at Gloucester, Mass., and vicinity during the recent great storm. Along the ocean side of Cape Cod great slices of the shore, in some places from 200 to 300 feet long and thirty feet wide, have disappeared.

GENERAL ALEXANDER SHALER, president of the New York board of health, and com-mander of the first division of the State militia, was arrested a few days ago on a warrant charging him with accepting a bribe in connection with the purchase of armory

A FIRE has destroyed every business house except two in the village of Savannah, N. Y. The total loss is estimated at \$110,000. A MATTRESS caught fire in the home o Patrick Fitzgerald, at Providence, R. I., and three of his children, aged respectively one,

three and four years, were burned to death. THE first volume of General Grant's Me. moirs has just been published. It is a work of 584 pages, beginning with a preface writ-ten at Mount McGregor during his last days and ending with army affairs in the autumn of 1863. The book is dedicated "to the American soldier and sailor."

South and West.

THE steamer Emma Graham, from Pitts-burg bound for Cincinnati with many passengers on board, collided with a barge on the Ohio river near Parkersburg, W. Va., and went to the bottom. One man was drowned, and a number of others were reported missing.

THE casket in which Vice President Hen dricks was buried was made in Rochester, N. Y., and greatly resembles the one made for General Grant. It is covered with black broadcloth banded with silver bars. The trimming inside is of white satin, tufted. The handles are of the textile style, with wound centres and silver tips. The cover is trimmed on the inside with rayed white

THREE men were killed and three injured by the falling in of a house at Slingtown,

GLOWING reports are received of the discovery of rich gold fields in Alaska.

MAYOR READ, of Louisville, Ky., was ar-rested while engaged in a fist fight on one of the streets in that city.

A RIOT between white and black miners too place at Bevier, Mo. Many shots were fired on both sides; two men were killed and others wounded. HENRY MASON (colored), incarcerated in

the Campbell county (Va.) jail on the charge of murdering and robbing a farmer named Hammersley, was taken from confinement by a crowd of masked men and hanged to a

SADIE HAYS, a young colored woman, is to be hanged in St. Louis on January 15 next for the murder of Police Sergeant Jenks. THE dwelling of H. A. Grayson, at Mar-

quez. Texas, was burned the other night, and Grayson's wife and daughter perished in the FIVE men were killed by a railroad acci-

dent near Missoula, Montana. RENEGADE Apaches have been raiding the San Carlos Indian agency in Arizona. Three men, nine squaws and a number of children were killed.

Washington.

MUCH opposition was made to President Cleveland's going to Indianapolis to attend Vice-President Hendricks' funeral, and he received many personal requests and telegrams urging him to remain in Washington. Among those who called upon the President and urged him to stay in Washington were Senator Edmunds and Speaker Carlisle. The argument was that the President's duty to the country was to avoid as much as possible all risk of the ordinary dangers of travel untils me manner of presidential succession was provided by an organization of Congress.

THE total revenues of the United States postoffice during the past fiscal year were \$42,568,843, and the expenditures, actual and estimate 1, \$50,942,415, leaving a deficiency of \$8,381,571. THE President has appointed the following

postmasters: Ward Gregory, at Ithaca, N. Y.: Henry Stowell, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. GOVERNOR SQUIRE, of Washington Territory, in his annual report, gives the popula-tion of the Territory as 129, 438, an increase of 36,930 in two years. The assessed value of property is \$50,484,437, and there are yet 23, 000,000 acres of the public land unsurveyed, of which 16,000,000 are good agricultural and

timber land. ADDITIONAL appointments by the President: John C. Thompson, of Harrisburg, Ky., to be surveyor general of Wyoming. To be registers of land offices—Samuel C. Williams, of Querida, Col., at Del Norte, Col.; Nathaniel H. Harris, of Vicksburg, Miss., at Aberdeen, D. T.; David Webb, of Covington. Ind., at Salt Lake City U. T; Frederick A. McDonald, of Oregon, at The Dalles, Oregon. To be receivers of public moneys—J. Massie Martin, of Opelousas, La., at New Orleans, La.; William L. Garrard, of Lawrenceville, Ill., at Cheyenne, Wy.

John W. Causey to be collector of inter-

nal revenue for the district of Delaware. THE postmaster-general's annual report contains much that has already been given to the public in bureau reports. There is a deficiency in the year's postal revenues of \$9,000,000, caused by cheaper postage. During the year 2,021 new postoffices were established and 886 were abandoned. More new offices were created in the Southern States than in any other section. During the year there were received 4,750,000 pieces of mail matter in the dead letter bureau, of which only 13,000 were left on hand. There was a decrease in both the foreign and do mestic money order business.

A NEW Spanish cabinet has been formed. Queen Christina has expressed to the new bremier, Senor Sagasta, her desire that his policy should be one of conciliation rather THE Duke of Somerset, once prominent in

the legislative balls of Great Britain, has just died in his eighty-second year. KING THEEBAW, of Burmah, has surren-

dered Mandalay, the chief city, with his whole army to the British expeditionary force which recently entered Burmese territory. This virtually ends the war, and adds another province to the British-Indian em-

THE Arab followers of the late False Prophet are again on the warpath in the Soudan.

ROBERT GOODALE, a market gardener, was hanged a few days since in Norwich, England, for wife murder. The execution was so bunglingly performed that when the drop fell Goodale's head was severed completely from his body.

THE nationalists or Irish party made a clean sweep in Dublin in the election for members of parliament. Four Parnellite membe: s were elected by immense majorities. WAR is imminent between Turkey and

THE war between Servia and Bulgaria has caused unfriendly feeling between Austria and Russia, the former favoring the Servians and the latter the Bulgarians.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE pumpkin crop is the largest ever INSANITY is said to be rapidly increasing in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN beer brewers use 40,000 pounds of rice annually. WHEAT is lower in England than it has been for a century. It is proposed in Canada to render all debts

ander \$50 uncollectable by law. THE total value of real estate and personal property in New Jersey is \$565,500,687. A MICHIGAN man has invented a machine with which he can fill 15,000 tomato cans in a

day.

LATER NEWS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., has elected an entire temperance ticket, from mayor down, In Plainfield, N. J., the temperance advocates

were also successful in the local election. A TUG BOAT struck and exploded a natura gas main on a bar in the Allegheny river near Pittsburg. The crew of seven men were blown into the river, one man being instantly killed, two others fatally injured, and the rest severely hurt. The boat was destroyed.

A CONDUCTOR and a brakeman were killed by the collision of two freight trains near Washington, Penn., and three other train hands were seriously injured. THE women belonging to a Polish Catholic

hurch in Detroit, Mich., refused to accept he dismissal of their pastor by the bishop, and their displeasure manifested itself in rioting of the fiercest character. Hundreds of women attacked the two priests appointed successors to the one deposed as they were celebrating mass; stones and brickbats were thrown at them; the church was broken into by the in. furiated female members of the congregation despite the efforts of scores of policemen, and one woman was killed, and another fatally injured. The riotous proceedings continued, and several women were arrested.

MANY new postmasters have been appointed within the past few days by the postaster-general.

ALBERT A. WILSON has been appointed by the President marshal for the District of Columbia in place of Colonel McMichael.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs says in his annual report that the Indians should abandon tribal relations and devote themselves individually to agriculture. There are in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, about 260,000 Indian souls. The number of acres under cultivation by Indians is 248,241, an increase since last year of 18,473 acres. THE Austrian village of Grahovo has been

destroyed by a land slide. KING THEEBAW, of Burmah, has been taken prisoner by the victorious British and con-

veyed to Rangoon. GENERAL CACERES, leader of the Peruvian rebels, is reported to have entered the city of Lima and driven out the govern-

ment troops. A REVOLUTION has broken out in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and a fight between the revolutionists and the acting governor's forces resulted in the defeat of the latter. A number on both sides were killed and wounded.

CHARLES A. RAY, a New York civil engineer, shot and dangerously wounded his wife and then killed himself. Jealousy prompted the act.

THE body of William T. Connory, of Boston, was incinerated the other day in the Lancaster (Penn.) crematory. THERE are thirty-seven murderers in the

Kansas penitentiary under sentence of death. THE extensive iron and wire works of Barnum & Co., covering a whole block at De-

troit, Mich., have been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$260,000. THE will of Vice-President Hendricks, a tattered document twenty years old, has been filed for probate at Indianapolis. Mrs. Hen-

dricks is left all her husband's property, and is made executrix, if agreeable to her. The total valuation of the estate is placed at \$100,000. Mr. Hendricks had but \$1,000 life insurance. JOHN A. SULLIVAN, of New York city,

has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD, commanding the division of Missouri, says in his annual report that his force, in round numbers, consists of 9,500 infantry, 5,600 cavalry and 280 artillery, aggregating 15,000 men. They occupy sixty-five different stations, giving an average of 231 men at each. He declares that in order to prevent murder and depre dations by the Indians a larger standing army is necessary.

THE President has made the following additional judicial appointments: Lafayette Dawson, of Missouri, to be United States judge for the district of Alaska; William G. Langford, of Walla Walla, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Washington; Charles R. Pollard, of Delphi, Ind., to be associate justice of the su. preme court of the Territory of Montana; J. Bomar Harris, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi.

THE order of expulsion of the German-Americans on the island of Foehr has again been suspended, Mr. Pendleton, the United States minister, having intervened in the

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

Report of the Superintendent-A Remarkable Showing for 1885.

The annual report of Mr. S. J. Kimball, general superintendent of the life-saving service, shows that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 203 stations, 157 being on the Atlantic, thirty-eight on the lakes, seven on the Pacific and one at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of station operations during the year was 256. There were on board these vessels 2,205 persons, of whom only ten were lost. The shipwrecked persons who received Luccor at the stations number 568. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$3,519,550, and that of their cargoes \$1,084,005, making the total value of property imperilled \$4,604,455. Of this amount \$3,352,760 was saved.

The total loss of life within the scope of the service is the smallest ever reached since its general extension, except in the year 1880, when but nine were lost. The assistance rendered in saving vessels and cargoes during the year was larger than in any previous year, except the last preceding. The following statement gives a summary of the statistics of the service, from the introduction of the present system in 1871 to the close of the fiscal year. The loss of life as stated below includes 183 lost at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis, which are really not chargeable to the service: Total number of disasters, 2,918; total value of property involved, \$51, 763,694; total value of property saved, \$36, 277,929; total value of property lost, \$15,485,765; total number of persons involved, 25,693; total number of persons saved, 25,236; total number of persons lost, 457; total number of persons succored at stations, 4,829.

IMFORTANT DECISION.

Mercantile Agencies and Libellous Privilegel Communications.

In the United States circuit court at Baltinore Judge Morris decided in the case of a Charlestown, (W. Va.) resident against the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. for itel, that the plaintiff must furnish a bill of particulars within thirty days as to when, where, how and to whom the alleged libel-tous publication was made. This decision in the United States court is important as confirming similar findings in the various State courts, to the effect that in order to make privileged communications libellous the party b'aining the report from the mercantile agencies must be disclosed. to an agency who divulges the information may thus be made jointly liable by the vioation of his contract with the agency.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico. and family recently dined off of locusts, under the impression that they were a new species of crab. They had been sent him as a curiosity by a friend in New Mexico.

THE German government has discharged all the women who were in the postal telegraph and railway service, on the ground of unfitness for public business.

LAID AWAY.

The Funeral of Vice-President Hendricks at Indianapolis.

The Body Followed to the Grave by a Great Procession.

An immense concourse of people from all brief. Drs. Fulton and Springfellow pro-nounced the sentences. The impressive com-mittal service by Dr. Jenckes, the rector of sections of the land participated at Indianapolis in the last sad rites over the remains of the dead Vice-President. The public buildings and many private residences were heavily draped with mourning emblems, and business was entirely suspended. The early morning trains on all railways

brought delegations from the national capital

and all the leading cities of the Union, together with an influx of people from Central Indiana and Illinois. The cabinet was represented by Sccretary of State Bayard, Secretary Lamar, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Endicott, and Postmaster-General Vilas; the supreme bench of the United States by Associate Judges Matthews and Blatchford; the United States Senate by Senators Edmunds, United States Senate by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harris; the House of Representatives by Messrs, W. R. Morrison, J. Blount, H. A. Herbert, W. S. Holman, William Springer, W. P. Hepburn, S. B. Ward, William Phelps, J. J. Kleiner, Thomas Ryan and P. Dunn. The number of active and expressions of the number of active and ex-members of the Lower House present, in addition to those named, was large. The governors of In-diana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky were present, attended by their staffs and numerous State officers. Major-General Schofield was the chief representative of the United States army present. Ex-President Hayes and General William T. Sherman were distinguished guests, the latter accompanying a delegation from St. Louis. Washington street was crowded hours before the time for the services arrived to such an extent that locomotion was almost im-

drapery, the most conspicuous being the postoffice and county court house.

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice-President on Tennessee street, a plain two-story brick structure, facing the State capitol building now in pro-cess of construction. On the front door of the house was a black rosette, from which was pendant a strip of black crape, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street, in front of the house, gathered a large but respectable crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced. A detail of police and soldiery was able however, to keep the street clear in front of the house to enable friends and relatives of Mrs. Hendricks and the members of the respective committees to gain admission to the ground Emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. Among the most notable designs was a beautiful flower piece from Miss Cleveland, the Presi-

possible. The buildings along that thorough-

fare presented an almost unbroken line of

dent's sister.
At 9 A. M. Mrs. Hendricksentered the room for her last leave taking, accompanied by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying, and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly prostrated, clinging to the last to the clay so soon to be hidden from her view. Impressed with the placid and lifelike appearance of the dead, she sent a photographer to take a pic-ture of the coffin. Before he arrived, delegations from different cities began to come, and were admitted to pass through and view the body while the photograguer was engaged

It was 11 o'clock when the coffin was replaced, and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door. Shortly after this the pallbearers arrived. The draped hearse and the carriages for the family and friends were drawn up before the door, and the preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave taking. The police and military kept the curious, but always respectful, mass of people out of the way, and the little procession moved quietly with its escort through densely-lined streets to the Cathedral of St.

It was nearly noon when the coffin was borne into the cathedral, the vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number, in their robes of office, met the cossin at the main entrance of the cathedral, preceded by a guard of the Indianapolis Light Infantry. The body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Bishop Knickerbocker read the opening sentence of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by the Revs. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., and Fulton, of St. Louis, in their tation of the other verses used for the dead. until the coffin had been carried and placed outside the chancel. The great audience stood while the impressive scene was enacted. Following the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of Mr. Morgan, followed by the other relatives, all in deep mourning. Thirteen pews to the right of the central aisle were reserved for the family, while the vestry and the members of local committees occupied pews in front to the left. The pew occupied by the dead Vice-President in his lifetime was the tenth from the front, to the left of the middle aisle when facing the altar. It was distinguished by its complete envelopment in black cloth and by the

fact that it was unoccupied.

The church is a modest brick structure, seating 900 persons, but fully 1,000 were crowded within its walls. The doors, inner walls, arches, windows, and chancel were heavily draped, and everywhere were masses of flowers and elaborate floral designs, which have been sent from all parts of the country. The interior of the church and chancel was brilliantly lighted, and the scene was very

impressive.

In the church edifice, the place of honor was accorded to ex-President Hayes. He sat immediately in the rear of the pews occupied by the vestry and reception committees. In the pew in his rear were Secretary Bay-ard and the other members of the To their left were cabinet. the committees from the States Senate and House, wearing flowing sashes of white over their right shoulders, closed at the left side with rosettes of black crape. In their rear were the officers of the United States army in full uniform. On the north side of the church were the Governors of the States present with their staffs.

When the coffin had been placed in front of the chancel rail the choir sang the anthem, "Lord, let me know mine end." The lesson for the dead was read by the Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn. "Lead, kindly light," by the choir, the audience joining. The Rev. Dr. Jenckes, speaking from the lecturn, delivered an address. The reverend gentleman took as his text. Phillipians iv. and verse 8, and his sermon was an eloquent tribute to the virtues, both in public and private life, of the late Vice-President. Much stress was laid on the lessons to young and old of Mr. Hendricks' honorable career, and the sermon closed with the words: "Eminent citizen, faithful friend. Christian gentleman,

honest man, farewell." When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doner, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages," the bishop closing with prayers and the bendling of the speaker had concluded. ediction. The coffin was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remain-The procession had formed on the streets

in the vicinity of the church while the services were being conducted. The order of the procession was as follows: Mounted and unmounted police. Military band from Columbus Barracks. General Fred Kneffer, Marshal of the Day,

and staff.

Adjutant-General Kountz and sta Military companies. Hearse and Guard of Honor. Mrs. Hendricks and family. Members of the Cabinet. Ex-President Haves. Judges of the United States Courts. United States Senators and Representatives.

retired from the stage on account of failing health, will presently publish a volume of personal recollections entitled "Under the Governors of the States with their staffs. Civic organizations, Mayors of Indianapolis Clock in the Foyer." VERDI, the Italian composer, now in his and other cities. seventy-fifth year, doubts if he will finish his "Ingo." He says it is uncertain work to at-Municipal officers. Members of the City Council and other municipal bodies. tempt to clothe in musical notes the passions

Citizens in Carriages.

The bells of all churches began tolling when the body was taken from the house and continued their pealing during the rites and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill cemetery.

The line of march to Crown Hill cemetery to be is too old to feel or to imagine.

They have been trying to establish a school of acting in England, but the institution closed its doors after a very short season.

An English review says such a school can only succeed in connection with a subsidized national theatre.

was nearly five miles in length There were FEDERAL FINANCES. 15,000 in the procession, and it was nearly 4 o'clock when the cemetery was reached. During the time all the bells of the city were

tolled and the streets were packed with spec-

tators. Fully 50,000 strangers were present, and twice that number witnessed the pa-

The Hendricks lot and monument were

covered with elaborate floral offerings. A white marble vault had been sunk into the

ground for the reception of the burial casket. The inner walls of it were completely covered

with smilax and roses, so that the bare earth was at no place visible.

The religious services at the grave were

St. Paul's, and the benediction by Bishop

Knickerbocker, after which the funeral party

returned to the city, the military companies

marching in line.

The cabinet officers, the senatorial and

congressional committees, and the Boston city council left for their respective homes

on special trains at 6 o'clock P. M.
At the church services Mrs. Doney, of Chi-

cago, formerly Miss Annie Gale, of Indian

apolis, sang "Rock of Ages," and connected

with this the following is narrated: Several

years ago when she was leading soprano at St. Paul's at Indianapolis she sang the same

song at the funeral of the wife of

Senator McDonald, and Mr. Hendricks,

who was present, was so impressed by her rendition of the beautiful selection that he said to her: "Miss Gale, when I die I want

ise was given and she came to Indianapolis to fulfill it, which made a change in the musical

programme necessary, but at Mrs. Hendricks' request it was made.

Dispatches from all parts of the country

showed that the observation of the day was universal throughout the Union. In cities and towns bells were tolled, minute guns

played on public and private buildings.

AGRICULTURE.

The Annual Report of the National

Commissioner.

Commissioner Colman, of the National

Agricultural department, in his annual re-

port says the year which opened in gloom.

threatening the destruction of winter crops,

is closing with bright prospects of abundance

for man and beast, I reduced at a cost whic

is not a burden to the producer, and to be

sold at a price which is not a barrier to the

He says it has become more apparent that

a more intimate relation is necessary between

the several agricultural and experimental

stations and the department. The colleges

were endowed by Congress. They are now

separately carrying on experiments without any central head through which to report and compare results. He submits that the department should have authority to avail

itself of the peculiar advantages offered by

these institutions in order to test the adapta-

industry he says, does not authorize the slaughter of animals affected with conta-

gious diseases. The characteristics of pleuro-

oneumonia make it a difficult disease to ex-

irpate except by the slaughter of affected

nimals and the slaughter or quarantine of all that have been exposed. Such is now the policy of most civilized nations. He de-

cribes the serious effect upon our for-

eign trade in life stock resulting from the

existence of contagious diseases among cat-tle, and says that the reduction in the value

view of the course of agricultural production

during fifteen years, which shows an esti-

mated increase in corn of 37,000,000 acres, or

80 per cent; in wheat, of 20,000,000 acres, or 108 per cent; in oats, of 13,000,000 acres, or

142 per cent; in all cereals taken together,

67,000,000 acres, or 97 per cent.

The commissioner says that many import-

ant medicinal plants are perfectly adapted to

our climate, and could be cultivated in per-

fection; and it would seem well that means

The commissioner says that efforts should

should be taken to give them a proper trial.

be made to arouse the people to the dangers which threaten us through the destruction

of forests. "Arbor days" should be instituted,

the science of forestry should be taught in

schools, and the organization of local and

State forestry societies should be encouraged.

the timber on the government lands, and the

importance of preserving such portions of

forests as are adjacent to the head springs of

rivers, or which may be needed for climatic

sale of timber lands belonging to the govern-

ment ought to be suspended until a survey shall reveal what portion may be sold with-

out injury to the country and what ought to

be permanently held in the forest condition.

The commissioner says that particular at-

tention has been given to improved methods of distributing seeds. He calls attention to that feature of the law which anticipates a

report of experiments from those who receive seeds, and says in a vast majority of cases this design of law is not met and is not likely

to be. He suggests for consideration whether or not some systematic plan of co-operation

may not be fixed upon between the depart-ment and members of Congress by which the

former can have a better control over the

distribution of seeds than it now has, and make the distribution a condition precedent

to a compliance with simple but important

requirements.
The commissioner describes the result of

the work of the microscopical division in the

discovery of a method of detecting counter-

feit butter, and says that the unparalleled in-

crease during the past few years in the manu-facture and sale of various compounds,

fraudulently represented to the public as but-ter, threatens the destruction of the legiti-mate dairy business—an interest of the

largest magnitude. It is not, he says, com-

petition with dairymen that is deprecated, but the simulation of the true dairy products,

the use of impure substances and the dishon-

est sale, at high rates, of products otherwise of little value, practices which demoralize

trade, defraud honest industry and deceive

To protect the public from these deceptive

practices he earnestly recommends the prompt passage of a law by Congress to prevent the continuance of this business except under such regulations as the necessities of the case

demands, the enforcement of the law, if

thought advisable by Congress, to be placed under the control of the internal revenue de-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

LAWRENCE BARRETT will write a biogra

MRS. LANGTRY has lately met with unus-

ual success on the stage at Nottingham and

ADELINA PATTI is to sing at Bucharest and Constantinople, in "Lucia," "Il Barbiere," and "La Traviata."

phy of the late John McCullough.

the buyer.

partment.

Liverpool.

mas week.

receive \$50,000.

other reasons, he urges that the further

In view of the continued destruction of

bility of new seeds to various sections. The law establishing the bureau of animal

poor consumer.

much extended.

you to sing that at my funeral."

An Increase in the National Debt

Last Month.

Statement of Government Receipts and Expenditures.

The following is a recapitulation of the national debt statement during November: Interest-bearing Debt. Bonds at 41/2 per cent......\$250,000,000 00

Bonds at 4 per cent. 737,742,850 00
Bonds at 3 per cent. 194,190,500 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. 221,750 00

Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. 14,000,000 00

Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent. cent...... 64,623,512 00

Principal.....\$1,260,778,612.00 Interest...... 11,853,088 51 ceased since maturity: Principal..... \$3,569,105 26 Interest

Total \$3,736,141 02 Debt Bearing no Interest. Old demand and legal tender notes... \$346,738,806 00
Certificates of deposit, ... 17,555,000 00
Gold certificates ... 105,554,092 00 Silver certificates.....

Fractional currency, less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed...... 6,959,574 92 were fired and in many cases me-morial services were held. Busi-ness was suspended during a part of the day, courts and public bodies ad-journed, and tokens of mourning were dis-Principal,.....\$569,510,114 92 Total Debt. Principal...... \$1,883,857,832 18

Interest..... 12,070,124 27 Work on the new capitol in Albany was suspended for the day. In London the United States legation was closed.

Total debt, less available cash items\$1,514,475,361 90

Net cash in the Treasury ... 61,930,595 34

Debt less cash in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1885.\$1,452,544,766 56 Debt less cash in the Treasury 1,447,657,568 09 Nov. 1, 1885..... Increase of debt during the 4,887,198 47

cates actually outstanding, \$105,554,093 00 Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding, 92,702,642 00 United States notes held for 17,555,000 00

Fractional currency..... Total available for reduction of the debt......\$231,452,594 55 Reserve Fund. Held for redemption of United

States notes, acts of Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.....\$100,000,000 00 for reduc-tion of the debt: Fractional silver Net cash balance on hand......61,930,595 84

of cattle in the affected States has been enormous.
In the entomolgical division the work has Total cash in the treasury greatly increased during the year. Much as shown by the treas attention has been given to agriculture, and urer's general account ... \$488,657,102.67 he work in respect to silk culture has been e following is a comparof the receipts and expenditures of the United The statistician of the department has a re-

States during November:

Receipts. November. Since July 1. \$81,403,464 49,221,074 Customs......\$13,056,651 Int. revenue.... 9,249,938 Miscellaneous... 3,074,573 10,392,708 Total.....\$25,381,163 141,017,248 Expenditures. 59,361,148 33,364,300 22,287,571 Ordinary \$10,561,688

Pensions... 11,037,061 Interest...... 1,986,185 Total..... 23,584,935 115,013,021 PIRATES ON A STEAMER.

The Captain Stabbel and Thrown

Overboard by Passengers.

The British steamer Greyhound, Captain C. W. Sieder, trading between Hong Kong and Pakhoi, left the former port recently on one of her regular trips with 120 passengers and a general cargo. When the steamer was about seventy miles southwest of Hong Kong about forty apparently innocent passengers who were scattered over the vessel suddenly opened fire with revolvers on the unsuspect-ing officers. The captain attempted to reach the chart room to arm himself, but was met with a volley from the pirates and was stab-bed and thrown overboard. The only other white officers on board were the first and second, mates and the chief and assistant engineers. The chief officer and the assistant engineer were forced at the point of a revolver to work the vessel, while the othe with the remainder of the passengers and the Chinese crew of twenty-five men. were placed in the hold, and the hatches battened down. The pirates then ransacked the steamer. The vessel was turned about, and when about forty miles from Hong Kong three junks came alongside, took off the pirates and their plunder, valued at \$10,-000, and sai ed away. The pirates were in possession of the vessel nearly nine hours. The Chinese authorities have captured two junks containing property taken from the Greyhound, and six men who were concerned in the outrage. The prisoners have been taken to Canton, where they will probably be beheaded.

THE MARKETS.

scef cattle, good to prime! w Calves, com'n to prime veals. Hogs—Live. 4
Dressed, city. 33
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy 3 75
West, good to choice 4 00 33/40 Wheat-No. 2. Red..... Rye—State...

Barley—Four-rowed State...

Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed.

Oats—White State...

Mixed Western...

Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy...

Straw—No. 1, Rye... Lard—City Steam 6 35
Butter—State Creamery 26
Dairy 26 Factory..... Cheese-Skims.... Western..... Eggs—State and Penn..... BUFFALO. Flour—C'y ground n. process 5 25 @
Wheat—No. !, Hard Duluth 1 0114@
Gorn—No. 2, Mixed New....
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western 40 @ BOSTON.

MME. SOPHIE MENTER, the famous planist, is now enjoying the possession of a fortune of \$3,000,000,left to her by a Russian admirer. Sheep—Good to Choice..... 3 15

 Lambs—Western
 4 50

 Steers—Western
 4 60

 Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks
 3 60

 MARGARET MATHER celebrates her one hundredth performance of Juliet at the Union Square theatre, New York, January HENRY IRVING will produce "Faust," for which he has long been making extraordinary preparations, in London during Christ-Barley--Two-rowed State.... THE young violiniste, Signora Teresima Beef-Ex. plate and family .. 12 50 Tau, has just signed an agreement with the impressario, Mr. Henry Klein, for a grand Hogs-Live..... Northern Dressed. Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl. 9 75
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's 5 25
Corn—High Mixed 35
Oats—Extra White 40 tour in America in 1886-7, for which she is to MADELEINE BROHAN, having permanently

PHILADELPHIA.

 watertown (Mass.) Cattle Market.

 Beef—Extra quality
 5 87/4@ 6 25

 Sheep—Live weight
 21/4@ 41

 Lambs
 35/@ 41

 Hogs—Northern, d. w
 5 @

 Flour-Penn. ex family, good 4 25 @ 4 50 Rye—State...... Corn—State Yellow.....

Oats—Mixed Butter—Creamery Extra Pa Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream...

5 50 50 41